NATIONAL

ENERGY: Energy Expert Robert Engler Discusses Carter's Energy Plan
2500 wds/graphic.....1

GARY TYLER: Faces Continuing Harassment; Support Grows
500 wds/graphic.....3

STUDENTS: Win Most Demands After 9-Day Strike at a New York University
1000 wds.....4

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: Wisconsin Steel Sued for $1 Million in Worker Death
*250 wds.....5

J.P. STEVENS: Harvard Co-op Honors Boycott
*250 wds.....5

NATIVE AMERICANS: Woman Sterilized
*50 wds/graphic.....5

WOMEN/LABOR: Woman Sues for Firing
*25 wds.....5

WOMEN'S/RAPE: Court Rules Married Men May Legally Rape Wives
*100 wds/graphic.....5

HEALTH: High Cost of Birth
*25 wds.....5

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: Osha Workplace Inspection Ruled Unconstitutional
*100 wds.....6

ABORTION: Minnesota Abortion Clinic Damaged in Suspicious Fire
*50 wds.....6

SEXISM: Federal Court Okays Discrimination Against Married Women
*100 wds.....6

HEALTH: Surgical Risk: Money is Everything
*100 wds.....6

SEXISM: Taking Women is Taking a Loss
*25 wds.....6

LABOR:
Chicago, May, 1937: The "Memorial Day Massacre" Revisited
1200 wds/graphic.....7

NATIVE AMERICANS: Couple Fights for Custody of Grandchildren in Oregon
1000 wds.....9

CULTURE: TV Overkill
*75 wds.....9

THIRD WORLD WOMEN: Milwaukie Defense Committee Backs Black Puerto Rican Woman
500 wds.....10

LABOR: Clothing Workers Infiltrate Bank's Annual Meeting; Denounce Its Ties with J.P. Stevens
170 wds.....10

GAY: Gay Informant Recalls Sexpionage and Spying in Gay Liberation Movement
2100 wds/graphic.....11

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE: Officials Hope for Baby Boom
*50 wds.....6

ETHIOPIA: Students Stage Washington D.C. Protest Against Repressive Regime
1800 wds/map.....8

CAMBODIA: Cambodians in U.S. Celebrate Second Anniversary of Liberation
600 wds/graphic.....10

** denotes short, 250 words or less*

GRAPHICS

COVER: Drawing depicting the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre
CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

ETHIOPIA: Map.....P-1
SEXISM: Cartoon.....P-1
NATIVE AMERICAN: Graphic.....P-1
WORKERS: Graphic.....P-1
GAYS/FBI: Cartoon.....P-1
CAMBODIA: Graphic.....P-2
WOMEN/WORKERS: Graphic.....P-2
GARY TYLER: Graphic.....P-2
ENERGY: Graphics.....P-2
ECONOMY: Graphic.....P-2

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE
#861 April 29, 1977

Liberation News Service
[illegible] W. 23rd St., 8th floor
New York, N.Y. 10011

Telephone: (212) 989-3555

Hours: 9 am to 7 pm weekdays

Staff Collective: Cathy Cockrell, Laurie Liefer, Sarah Plant, Barbara Plog, Nancy Stiefel

Comrades: Carolyn Johnson, Laura Landy, Judy Rabinowitz, Dan Speck, Milt Taam

Correspondents: Scholfield Coryell--Paris
[illegible] Shafer, Milt Taam --Beirut

Graphics Artists: Peg Averill, Dave Hereth

Legal Counsel --Stoller, Alterman and Gulielmetti

Liberation News Service, now in its tenth year, publishes weekly packets of news copy and graphics material and a monthly graphics packet. Photographs are half-toned on a 65 or 85 line screen.

Rates: $20/month; $240/year

Published weekly

Copyright © by LNS News Service Inc.
Second class postage paid at New York, NY

URGENT NOTE FROM LNS

We have received almost no money from subscribers this week! IT IS CRITICAL THAT WE RECEIVE PAYMENTS NEXT WEEK. Your bills are in the mail for May. Please dig into your pockets for us and pay all of your bill right away.

At this point, it's not even a question of the LNS staff not getting paid (we have not been able to pay ourselves for the last three weeks). Now, it's a question of having enough of a cash flow to be able to pay the major bills necessary to keep things going -- for paper, lights, telephone, rent and postage to mail out the packets.

Now is the time to show your support for us, folks. PLEASE, PAY YOUR LNS BILL AS SOON AS YOU GET IT! (Any donations above that will be greatly appreciated.)

ADDITION FOR THE GARY TYLER STORY, PAGE 3:

[illegible] can be sent [illegible], [illegible] 22213, [illegible]

ETHIOPIA, cont from p. 12

is providing training for Nebelbal, or the "Flame" Brigade. The "Flame" squad is personally loyal to Mengistu and is the principle instrument for repression, either in battle in the north or through kidnapping, torture, and murder in the cities. Brigade members receive such privileges as free food, during a period when grain is scarce.

Prolonged Struggle

The struggle against military rule will clearly be prolonged and bloody, and the Ethiopian resistance, as symbolized by the three-day ESUNA protest in Washington, seems ready to accept the sacrifices necessary to reach victory.

A sister organization representing the Ethiopian students in the Netherlands cabled the following message to the *Terg* earlier this year:

"[illegible] you will be besieged up to your [illegible] by the helicopter that will fly you to [illegible], à la Batista, Thieu and Lon Nol."

"[illegible] will be disillusioned, but you can never--[illegible], [illegible] the revolution!"

-30-

IF YOU GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

(See graphics)

INS INTERVIEW:

ENERGY EXPERT ROBERT ENGLER DISCUSSES CARTER'S ENERGY PLAN

Editor's Note: Rounding off his first 100 days with great fanfare, President Carter announced his new energy policy April 20. Claiming that the age of cheap energy is over and that the energy crisis is the greatest crisis to face the country since war, the president called on the nation to show moral integrity and make sacrifices.

Some people, however, are questioning whether these sacrifices will be distributed fairly. The basic thrust of the program is that oil and gas prices will be raised--the theory being that if you raise prices high enough, people will buy less fuel and the nation's energy will be conserved. But history, however, does not support this argument. During the Arab oil boycott the price of petroleum products went up 50%, yet consumption has continued to grow.

Furthermore, there is little in the proposal that suggests any challenge to the oil industry's power. In the following INS interview, Robert Engler--author of The Politics Of Oil *and a new book,* The Brotherhood Of Oil. Energy Policy And The Public Interest *published by the University of Chicago Press -- [illegible] this aspect of the Carter program.*

While recognizing the need for a national energy plan, Engler emphasizes that any effective energy policy would have to begin with the removal of energy resources from the hands of private industry.

Engler further points out that planning in itself is not threatening to industry, as long as the planning remains under industry's control and with its interests in mind. He suggests that Carter may actually be the first of the "corporate executives"--his moral rhetoric only a disguise for support of the corporate order.)

What are your general feelings about the Carter energy proposal?

One welcomes the Carter administration's invitation to a national debate over energy policy, its emphasis on conservation as opposed to giant crash programs for new energy development, and its stated concern about a just distribution of resources and sacrifices.

However, my major criticism of the Carter proposal is that while it appears to be comprehensive, and it takes in plenty, there is no real overall plan. There is no plan which looks at the way this society overall uses energy, the way it allocates capital investment.

It surrenders completely on the issue of price; it surrenders on what I think is a pop line, to say that the age of cheap energy is over. Because you really should make distinctions. There may be areas of economic life where you want to *encourage* development through cheap energy. For example, whatever the faults of the Tennessee Valley Authority were, the idea of cheap energy to help a depressed area grow was a valuable idea.

Now there would also be other areas where you want to *discourage* energy--not just gas guzzling cars, but maybe much of the automobile industry. Or much of industrial use. By and large there's a heavy amount of our industrial apparatus which is based upon extraordinary waste, whose only justification is profit. And the energy industry itself is the principle user of natural gas.

And the Carter plan doesn't address that waste at all?

It addresses it tangentially. But unless they really tackle the problem of reshaping the investment patterns of this society--which means challenging the heart of private ownership of resources--I don't think they can get very far.

I suspect the energy industry and much other of the corporate world could live with a hell of a lot of what Carter now proposes. There will be a lot of publicly expressed anguish. But it remains to be seen what really is so fundamentally threatening.

So what do you think an energy policy must do to address the corporate control of resources you're talking about?

A starting point should say that private ownership of natural resources is inappropriate. Now, public ownership would not solve problems automatically. You could have the same incompetence, the same vested interests, or whatever. But I don't think you're able to deal with these things anymore by assuming you can persuade private forces to act in the public interest, or that you can sufficiently use the tax power. I'm convinced that a major fight ought to be made to say that resources ought to be publicly developed and allocated.

Why does our society waste so much energy?

There's been a glib assumption, fostered by the energy industry, that high energy consumption is consistent with high level of living. And it's not necessarily true. There are countries that have standards of living as high as the United States, but with maybe 50% of the energy consumption per person. But we have an extraordinarily wasteful economy.

What kind of waste are you referring to? And how could we have a similar standard of living without so much energy waste?

Well, that brings up one of the criticisms some people are making of the Carter proposal--that there's no real aid for mass transit. (His defenders say there will be a separate message.) Now if you take major American cities, there's extraordinary waste because of inadequate mass transit. To what extent could you develop a mass transit system that would make that kind of travel attractive, as opposed to the wasteful bumper to bumper driving?

The great national defense highway system, which was the greatest public works project in American history outside of war, pumped about $60 billion into highway building. And in retrospect one could ask how much of that might better have been used for other kinds of development. So that's one kind of waste.

Now Barry Commoner points out another kind of waste. He shows how decisions, let's say by canning companies, to shift from tin plated to aluminum cans, *increases* the energy used in the production of these cans several fold. The decision, from the corporate

perspective, serves their ends They make more profit Or another example is the shift from natural soaps to detergents, so that now it's pretty hard to go into a supermarket and find a soapflake. That's a profit-based decision which has energy consequences

And Carter's proposals going to address any of that?

The appeal to the American people to conserve, to sacrifice, is very noble But I think if people are going to sacrifice or conserve they have got to have a real genuine feeling that they're in control of the situation about which they're going to make sacrifices

Also, these sacrifices are going to have to be just There's endless emphasis on this in Carter's messages, but it's not clear to me that if you require a man who drives a huge car to pay more for it, that that's really a penalty. So he just adds it to the cost of doing business

On the other hand, there are people I know in rural Massachusetts who if fuel prices go up and they don't get it back through one of these so-called rebate plans, they're already so close to the margin of survival that they're really going to be hit hard

Carter has said that he doesn't think it's necessary to break up the oil companies, that antitrust mechanisms are sufficient What do you think? Is there any evidence that points in that direction?

No, there's not Carter is not really challenging the control of the oil companies He's scolding them occasionally, and they're trotting out and saying, some of them, 'this is pretty bad, he doesn't understand the real problems ' But I wonder if we're not getting put on a bit, you know

The antitrust record suggests that in order to work, antitrust requires the absence of corporate power It's never really worked because of the political power that spills over from this concentrated economic power.

I'm reasonably convinced--and I say this not out of glibness--that given the range and the power of the energy industry, its increasing takeover of all competing energy resources, its extraordinary drain of capital (maybe one fifth of all capital investment in the United States is in the energy industry) and its corrosion of the whole political process--given all this, antitrust mechanisms are not enough.

For example, during the Watergate investigation, people wondered why, with all the televised drama, did the Ervin/Watergate committee appear rather shy about pursuing certain questions of corporate involvement and corruption Well, every single member of the Senate Watergate committee, except chairman Ervin himself, was a recipient of oil company funds for his campaign.

What I'm saying is that the whole process is corrupted--whether one looks at the way the industry sets the definition for energy "reserves" or their massive assault on public opinion (Can you turn on an educational station and find something not made possible by a grant from Mobil or Exon or one of the giant corporations)

For example, during the energy crisis, the United States government relied on the *industry* to conduct most of its negotiations to allocate the oil supply They relied on the *industry* to deal with negotiations with Saudi Arabia, with Iran and so forth. The State Department said, 'we have no judgment that would supercede theirs, we don't know what to say about price; they have the competence '

One problem I see is that the energy policy creates the illusion that something is changing when in fact the same people have the control who have had it all along

That's obviously a real problem. And I spend a major part of the last chapter in my new book arguing about the whole case of planning Because I favor a kind of planning which Carter *doesn't* talk about--a planning which would be democratic.

So you're quite right National planning with the present rhetoric could just be corporate leadership In fact, it is conceivable that a fair amount of corporate perspective will increasingly welcome national planning. I'll give you an example:

Until recently, if you talked about national land-use planning, you were labeled as someone dangerous But in relatively recent years you're getting, among others, corporate interests calling for national land-use planning, moderately.

Now, they're not asking to become accessories to their own socialization What they're fearful of is that people, say in Santa Barbara or Nassau and Suffolk counties, won't think of the larger national interest when the companies come along and want to put in giant tanker terminals, pipeline setups, refineries So national land-use planning would protect them (industry) from regional and local ecological movements.

So I could see national planning mechanisms furthering what radicals in the sixties called the corporate state Therefore, the debate should not be to say 'no' to planning--I see no out for planning given a technological society--but to keep such controls accountable to people in different parts of the country and the world.

And so the real fight is for democratic control. Not a father whose going to do it for you, and behind the smile of the father might be the same old array of corporate interests controlling every single major agency of the United States and the states' government.

The energy industry is betting that as long as we can drive and have all of the equivalent comforts, we won't give a damn about questions of control.

But it seems that increasingly in the U.S. this is no longer the case. For example, those people you were talking about in western Massachusetts won't be getting all those 'comforts.'

The question is, how do you translate it into some political reality In this last book I describe in brief all kinds of experiments around the country, where people in communities and states and regions are trying to exercise some kind of control over the coal in their region, the way it is mined and so forth

Then there are places where people have fought for public ownership of resources in regions And

there are communities which have taken the lead in solar energy, garbage conversion and so forth. So there are hundreds of experiments--technological, political and economic.

Do you think Carter's program could undermine environmentalists' efforts? For example, the attempt to stop strip mining. Now the response would be, 'but we have to.'

Well that question is a very haunting one. Just like Nixon, among others, preempted the conservation/ecology movement of the early seventies, will this really preempt all these various popular movements?

Part of it is whether you can really generate a genuine political debate. Because my argument is essentially that the crisis is not of energy but of politics. The crisis isn't that we're running out of energy right now.

What do you mean?

What I mean is that ours is a system which has allowed all these critical decisions to be made privately. And the argument's always been that's the most efficient, it serves us best and it eliminates government bureaucracy, tyranny, waste, etc. But I think this has to be challenged. There must be a willingness to say, "Damn it, we ought to have an energy policy which is ecologically sane, politically accountable, and economically just."

Can you give any examples of what such a policy would look like?

Well, there aren't any now. But when the Mexican Revolution nationalized and threw out the foreign oil companies in 1938--the date became a national holiday--they set up a public corporation, Pemex, and part of their argument was that the oil should be used to meet the needs of their people--to develop resources, to develop depressed areas and so forth.

Now there are many, many criticisms of Pemex. And the Mexican Revolution was a long time ago, and has a long way to go--that is, millions of people live dreadfully. But it did suggest an ideal, that you use energy not simply for crash programs of development, or so everyone can drive bumper to bumper on super highways, but to allocate it so it meets the needs of people.

- 30 -

****

GARY TYLER FACES CONTINUING HARASSMENT;
NATIONAL SUPPORT MOVEMENT GROWS *(See graphics)*

NEW YORK(LNS)--Gary Tyler and his supporters continue the fight for Tyler's freedom despite constant legal set-backs and harassment since he was imprisoned in October of 1974.

Tyler last went to court in early March, when he faced Judge Ruche Marino a second time for sentencing. The 18-year old faces life imprisonment at hard labor with no chance of parole for twenty years.

The first time around, Tyler was sentenced to death by electrocution. But last summer, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Louisiana's capital punishment penalty.

Since the time of Tyler's November '75 conviction, new evidence pointing to the defendant's innocence has been uncovered. The state's star witness, Natalie Blanks, recanted her previous testimony and implicated Judge Marino as one of the state officials who pressured her into giving false information about the case. Judge Marino, however, has dismissed Blanks' recantation, and claims her allegations against the police and other public officials are "preposterous."

Ernest Kojo, the driver of the school bus from which Tyler is said to have fired a pistol into a mob of about 200 whites protesting school desegregation, says that Tyler was framed. In a recent statement, the 25 year old Marine Corps veteran said, "I can detect a .38, a .45, or a 16mm howitzer, and as God is my judge, no gun was fired from my bus. Gary is innocent."

Kojo recalled that the gun said to be the murder weapon was found by police only on their third search for it. Kojo was not allowed to see either the gun or the place where it was allegedly hidden in the bus. Significantly, Kojo has not been subpoenaed, despite his expressed interest in the case and his desire to testify.

Harassment Continues

At Tyler's re-sentencing in Hahnville, the state made a show of force by having scores of sheriff's deputies, state troopers and plainclothes police both inside and outside the courtroom. After the new sentence was read, Tyler was taken by helicopter back to Angola State Penitentiary, where he did time on death row after his first sentencing.

Back at Angola prison, harassment and intimidation are an everyday part of Tyler's life. According to his mother, Juanita Tyler, he was sent to "the hole" for ten days on April 6th for minor offenses. He was given five days for talking on the telephone for more than five minutes; the other five days were for entering the cafeteria without first removing his cap. Upon his release from solitary confinement, he was threatened with more time there for being disobedient at work.

Tyler's defense is planning to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. The appeal will be based on the argument that Gary Tyler should not have been tried in adult criminal court but in juvenile court, since he was 15 at the time of his arrest.

Meanwhile, Gary Tyler has been threatened and harassed with a lawsuit. In December, 1975 the family of Timothy Weber -- the 13 year old white youth who Tyler is accused of murdering -- brought a suit for over half a million dollars in damages against the state of Louisiana and the St. Charles School Committee and Sheriff's office. It charged that Weber's death was due to their negligence. Since then the School Committee has included Tyler, in turn -- meaning that he could be held responsible for a percentage of the damages if the suit were successful.

Gary Tyler's case is steadily picking up national support, with the National Lawyers' Guild planning legal support and fundraising for the case. --30--

STUDENTS WIN MOST DEMANDS AFTER 9-DAY STRIKE AT STATE UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (LNS)--A nine-day student strike which totally shut down the campus at the New York State University College at Old Westbury, ended April 26 when a settlement was reached agreeing to most of the students' demands.

The settlement, reached after a fifteen hour negotiating session and approved almost unanimously by a student vote, calls for strong "affirmative action goals" at the college. These will strive to establish that at least half the students be female, that the median age of the students be over 25, and that the black, Hispanic, and white components of the college be of equal size, with another component for Asian-Americans and Native Americans.

Also agreed to were student demands for proper day care and infant-care facilities, enlarged financial support for the "traditionally bypassed" students for whom Old Westbury was set up; assurance that no pre-admission tests will be instituted at the college; and the return to government by committees of students, faculty and staff, instead of the 'Rules of Public Order" promulgated by Acting President Edward Todd.

The only demand not met was the reinstatement of two Black professors, Sam Anderson and Betty Barney, whose contracts have not been renewed in spite of recommendations by the Reappointment, Promotion and Tenure Committee of students, faculty and staff. Originally this demand was presented as "non-negotiable."

"The decision of the student negotiators was that our basic demand had been met--the preservation of the mission of the school" explained Anne Vazquez, a member of the college's student government.

"Some students were angry," she admitted. "But for the most part, people felt glad about all the things we got. To hold onto that other demand would have been counterproductive. We did preserve the initial demand we were fighting for."

While not guaranteeing the reinstatement of the two professors, the settlement does refer them to a grievance procedure, and Vazquez expressed some optimism that the two will be rehired.

Strike Defends School's "Mission"

The strike, which began April 18, was seen by students as a defense of "the mission of the school." All of the demands centered around the continuation of Old Westbury as an institution of learning for "the traditionally educationally bypassed"--blacks, latins, older women with children, and veterans.

Recently, students charged, the campus has been departing from this mission, with a cutback in programs and efforts to reach out to the people for whom the school was created.

The issues in the present strike were "the same as in the six-day strike in 1976," explained Nancy Van Praag, a spokesperson for the strike's communication committee. "Then we won a signed agreement with President Maquire and Acting President Todd. They agreed to all of the things that we are demanding now to make sure that the school remains a place for students that have no other place to learn."

"But," said Angela Gilliam, a black professor, "they didn't carry it out. Todd refused to commit himself to parity among various ethnic groups or between students over and under 25 years old. He called it quotas and says it's illegal. The administration is supposed to be integrated.

"We won agreement last year to expand the bicultural program," she continued. "So they took lines (money and staff) out of Black Studies for a year and gave them over to Hispanic Studies. That's the problem. We're all minorities to them. They don't understand, or at least pretend not to, that a commitment to a multi-cultural institution doesn't mean just whites and 'others'"

In the background of this conflict is what students consider to be a move to turn Old Westbury into a "finishing school for junior college transfer students from Nassau County. They simply don't want us peons from the city, particularly the blacks and latins, out here in the country," said one white student.

Van Praag emphasized that the students "don't want this to be seen as an action against white transfer students. We just don't want this to be a place only for them. We are fighting for quality education for everyone."

"This school has a great significance," explained Anne Vazquez, who has been a student there for a year. "During the strike, news media came in here and they were really amazed to see everybody getting along so well together -- black, Spanish, white, older and younger.

"They asked us, 'Is this just because of the strike?' And we said 'No, come back and visit any other day. That's one of the really special things about this college."

No Guarantees

Asked whether the current agreement provides any guarantee that what happened in 1976 won't happen again, Anne Vazquez replied, "There's never guarantees. They can propose to put something on the budget and then the budget is cut, and you're out."

But she also expressed some optimism that the presence of state officials in the negotiations would make it more likely that the proposals are honored. "They realized how serious we were and these state officials are more politically vulnerable than the college administration. All of SUNY and the state are now looking at us. So if they don't carry through their promises, there will be more problems for them politically."

She explained that the agreement not to administer pre-admission tests was significant, as was the university's stated intention to make special recruitment efforts in communities where sought-after students can be reached.

But "we have to go out there and continue to work, because noone is going to hand us anything," she emphasized. "This strike accomplished an awful lot. But the work has only begun." --30--

(Thanks to Allan Pastermack of the N.Y. Weekly News and Perspective for help with this article.)

WISCONSIN STEEL SUED FOR $1 MILLION IN DEATH OF WORKER

NEW YORK(LNS)--The wife of a worker who was killed by gas at the Wisconsin Steel Company in South Chicago at the end of March has filed a $1 million damage suit charging the company with negligence

Wilhelmina Anderson has charged that the steel company permitted dangerous conditions to exist at the plant without emergency equipment and medically trained help. Robert Anderson and three of his co-workers died while cleaning out a non-operating blast furnace to ready it for operation. Six steelworkers were also hospitalized.

The four workers, all employees of Gray Construction Co., a private construction company hired to clean the furnace, were not provided with gas masks. Nor were gas detection devices, such as those used in coal mines, in operation.

Steel companies are making increasing use of outside contractors to do various construction jobs in the mills. The contractors agree to do the job within a certain time limit and workers for these firms are not subject to the union supervision, safety checks and procedures that offer some measure of protection to steelworkers.

Survivors of the three other workers are expected to file lawsuits shortly. --30--

(See packet #858 for background article).

****

HARVARD COOP HONORS J.P. STEVENS BOYCOTT

NEW YORK(LNS)--The New England J.P. Stevens boycott got a big boost in April when the Harvard Coop, one of Cambridge, Massachusetts' largest department stores, cleared its shelves of Stevens products.

The national boycott was launched in 1974, after workers at seven southern plants voted in the Textile Workers Union (now the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union). The giant textile manufacturer has refused to bargain in good faith, continuing to profit from low wages paid to non-unionized workers, and from low taxes and energy costs.

Organizers of the New England boycott first approached the Harvard Coop management in March, according to the *Boston Phoenix*, and shortly afterwards $2,800 worth of Stevens goodswere withdrawn from sale. However the store's Board of Directors stopped short of expressing public support for the boycott.

A boycott organizer, Mike Schippani, said that the Coop's refusal to publicly support the boycott was "disappointing, but...there's no Stevens stuff at the Coop no J.P Stevens is going to hear about that." --30--

****

[illegible] DEMONSTRATION AT THE SEABROOK, NEW HAMPSHIRE NUCLEAR [illegible] IS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEKEND. IF THERE ARE ANY ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIONS IN YOUR AREA, WE'D REALLY APPRECIATE HEARING ABOUT THEM.

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN STERILIZED

NEW YORK(LNS)--Over a four year period the U.S. Indian Health Service has sterilized 3,400 American Indian women without obtaining proper consent from many of them and without telling many of the women that the operations were not necessary.

All of the women were between the ages of 15 and 44, and 36 of them were under the ages of 21, despite a court-ordered moratorium on sterilizations of people younger than 21.

--30--

(See graphics).
(And thanks to Health Pac for this short).

****

WOMAN WHO REFUSED AN "ADVANCE" IN HER CAREER NOW SUES FOR FIRING

NEW YORK(LNS)--A federal appeals court in Virginia recently ruled that a woman who was fired for refusing sexual relations with her boss has a right to sue under the U.S. Civil Rights Act and ask for damages

The ruling overturned a lower court decision. The woman, Darla Jean Garber, is now suing for $1 million.

--30--

(Thanks to Big Mama Rag for this short.)

****

COURT RULES IT'S LEGAL FOR MARRIED MEN TO RAPE THEIR WIVES

NEW YORK(LNS)--A Newark, New Jersey judge has ruled that a man cannot be charged with raping his wife.

Essex County Court Judge Nicholas Scalera dismissed a rape indictment against a New Jersey man on the grounds that New Jersey's 1898 rape law effectively grants a husband absolute right to relations with his wife. The man, Albert Smith, is also charged with impairing the morals of his two young children. Smith was charged when he broke into his estranged wife's home and raped and beat her while the children watched.

Upon dismissing the rape indictment, Judge Scalera said that a husband cannot be prosecuted for rape when he is "still legally married to his wife, unless there is a judicial order for separation or divorce."

--30--

(See graphics.

****

HIGH COST TO BE BORN

NEW YORK(LNS)--It costs at least $1200 to have a baby these days in the United States. According to a 1976 survey conducted by the Health Insurance Institute in New York, that figure is a national average. It includes the costs of pre-natal care, delivery, post-natal care and hospital charges. The cost is expected to rise even further in 1977. --30--
(Thanks to The Spokeswoman for this short).

OSHA WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS RULED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

NEW YORK(LNS)--A three-judge federal court in Boise, Idaho delivered a critical blow recently to the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) by declaring a key enforcement provision of the Act unconstitutional

The court ruled that OSHA safety inspections of workplaces without a search warrant based on probable cause constitute a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

The ruling in the case, brought by a contractor in Pocatello, Idaho, is one of the first constitutional challenges to OSHA that has been upheld in the lower courts and would appear to bar all inspections under the Act OSHA has obtained a temporary order from Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist allowing continued inspections pending a direct appeal to the U S Supreme Court.

If the Idaho decision is upheld, OSHA would essentially become inoperative

-30-

(Thanks to Health Pac for this short.)
****

(See graphics.)

SOME FRENCH OFFICIALS HOPING FOR BABY BOOM

NEW YORK(LNS)--Some members of the French government, linking French grandeur to population size, (and possibly to unspoken desires for a large workforce) are considering policies which would encourage women to have larger families

These policies include increasing the monthly aid and tax breaks given to families for every child after their first

The French population has been declining over the past few years, in part because of the widespread use of contraceptives and the availability of legal abortions

-30-

(Thanks to Health Pac for this information.)
****

MINNESOTA ABORTION CLINIC DAMAGED IN SUSPICIOUS FIRE

NEW YORK(LNS)--A Planned Parenthood abortion clinic in St. Paul, Minnesota has been seriously damaged by a fire believed to be the work of anti-abortion arsonists.

The clinic--which opened last January after a long legal battle with an ad-hoc anti-abortion group called Citizens for Concerned Action--has been the target of vandals as well as picketers. Planned Parenthood officials have also been threatened because of their involvement in the clinic.

-30-

(Thanks to The Spokeswoman for this short.)

FEDERAL COURT OKAYS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN

NEW YORK(LNS)--A federal appeals court has upheld a lower court finding that Delta Airlines' refusal to employ married women as flight attendants does not constitute sex discrimination.

The suit against Delta Airlines was brought by Etta Stroud, who was forced to resign after she was married Stroud was refused reemployment twice by Delta, once because she was married and once because she was divorced

The court ruled that because Delta hires only women as flight attendants, its' refusal to hire married women has nothing to do with sex discrimination Had Delta routinely employed married men as flight attendants, said the court, Stroud would have had a case

-30-

(Thanks to The Spokeswoman for this short.)
****

SURGICAL RISK: MONEY IS EVERYTHING

NEW YORK(LNS)--What aspects of hospital care most affect the success rate of surgery? A massive study conducted by Stanford University finds the strongest factors in good surgical care to be (1) expenditures per patient (2) the proportion of Registered Nurses involved in direct patient care, and (3) the care the hospital takes in granting staff privileges.

These factors far outweigh more conventional ones such as size of the hospital, whether or not it is a teaching hospital, and the percentage of its' staff who have received their state board certifications

Other findings from a massive five-year study of surgical services in the U S indicate that half of all surgical complications and 35 per cent of all surgical deaths are preventable.

-30-

(Thanks to Health Pac for this short.)
****

TAKING WOMEN IS TAKING A LOSS FOR CATHOLIC MAGAZINE

NEW YORK(LNS)--A news item in a recent edition of the Catholic magazine, "Our Sunday Visitor," reads: "The Catholic Theologic Union in Chicago showed an increase in students from 168 to 189 But don't cheer Among the students are 22 women, subtract them and the total showed a loss."

Subtract "Our Sunday Visitor" and there wouldn't be a loss.

-30-

(Thanks to Big Mama Rag for this short.)

(See graphics)

CHICAGO, MAY 1937:
THE "MEMORIAL DAY MASSACRE" REVISITED

[illegible] note. The following is an edited [illegible] a summary forum on "Labor History [illegible] of the Rank and File" held near [illegible] The text was published in a [illegible] of Radical America.

NEW YORK(RADICAL AMERICA/LNS) -The "Memorial Day Massacre" of 1937 was a culmination of the [illegible] by steel workers for union recognition at Republic Steel in South Chicago A police assault on the strikers ended in the death of 10 people, with 68 wounded

George Patterson, steel worker for 12 years and long-time organizer, was a picket captain at the Memorial Day Massacre He was also the first president of Local 65 of the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) at Republic Steel in South Chicago

Before the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (SWOC) was formed in June, 1936, Patterson built an independent union of 3,000 workers at the South Works Mill In September 1936 he was fired for union activity and from then until he retired in 1969 he was employed as an organizer first by the SWOC and then the USWA Following is his own first hand account of the events

In June 1936 we started the drive to organize the steel workers in this area I had a lucrative job to go; I had all these company unions throughout the steel mills, and I knew nearly every one I would go to these people and get them to start joining the Steel Workers Union Of course many of them were joining up on their own volition I didn't do all this by myself; I was just an organizer

By that time 1937 had rolled around, and we had already gotten a contract with U S. Steel (Carnegie-Illinois at the time) When we tried to get a contract with Republic Steel on May 26, 1937, the workers went on strike because Tom Girdler said he would rather dig potatoes than ever sign a contract with any labor organization So the strike was on

I understand you want to hear just a little about the Memorial Day Massacre I was there. I was there on the Wednesday night when the strike started I watched the police march around in their military formation They were very well oriented. And toward 11 p m they marched out all of a sudden and broke up our picket lines, and the next thing I knew I ended up in jail on the first night of the strike with about 18 other organizers

We got out immediately the next morning, charged with disorderly conduct Thursday I began to organize the picket line Mayor Kelly said at the time: "Yeah, you can picket all you want " So We kept trying to picket and we got put back in jail On Friday night we got real angry We met head, and we were determined that we were going to picket We met the police again This time they really took a swat at us, and they were beating the hell out of everybody in the front lines.

Then they fired a few shots in the air, and that scattered us There was no riot. We ran like hell The cops were after us They always say we riot We never riot. We wanted to picket, and they won't let you picket; cops make you riot They rioted against us, always I know it. I've been there too many times Anyhow, they chased us and they beat us again

This got a lot of union people mad They got mad over here at Inland Steel; they got mad at Youngstown Sheet and Tube; and they got mad down at Gary So we decided to hold a big meeting the following Sunday, which was Memorial Day We invited the public to come and hear us, and we were going to picket We had been given the right; it was in the paper Everything said we could picket After the meeting was over we started to march, and I went down with the front group right by the flag, and there we met about 650 cops lined up. It was getting to be kind of familiar I was always ill at ease: I didn't like it; don't ever think anybody's that brave But I was an organizer in charge of the picket line, so I walked along and saw my familiar old friends Mooney, the commander of the police, and Kilroy.

They stood about six feet, six inches tall; they're big fellows, and I'm not very big And I looked up and said "Well, here we are. We'd like to go through Would you escort us? We'd like to picket "

Well he was standing there --Kilroy was the man-- and he was reading a very official document asking us in the name of the people of Illinois to disperse; and as soon as he said that he put the paper down and all hell broke loose They began to shoot us, club us, and gas us. Ten people died while 68 were wounded and we don't know how many got hurt in all It really was hell on that field. I ran back with the rest of them, and I got mad I could see the cops there shooting away with their guns. At first I thought they were blanks -- I really did. I could smell the gunpowder. I'll never forget it And then I began to see people fall I saw a boy run by, and his foot was bleeding Then it dawned on me: they were shooting real bullets This was for keeps. They didn't stop shooting and killing till an hour and a half later They were chasing people and picking people up

It was about a week later that I was picked up by the police, and this time I really got the treatment I went in and was held incommunicado for four days and nights Every 24 hours they move you (they don't need to book you), and all the time you're being questioned My wife didn't know where I was at; nobody knew I just disappeared. They picked me up on 95th Street at Torrence I was going over to a meeting at the Burnside Steel Foundry, where I was organizing at the time. I never got there. Later my lawyers got a writ of habeas corpus and produced the body, which was me, and we were put out on $50,000 bond

We were charged with conspiracy to commit an illegal act They did it then, they'll do it next year, they'll do it any time The police will react the same way, and mayors of Chicago will react the same way I haven't seen it change from the Haymarket days to the 1968 National Democratic Convention, when the police are faced with a plain group of citizens and are stirred up by the newspapers and foolish propaganda.

You know these things happen, and you'll have to be prepared to face them We were ready to do these things We stood up and we organized the steel workers all over the country. Some people ask, "Was it worth it?" Of course it was worth it. We got a contract at Republic Steel. --30--

(See graphics)

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS STAGE THREE-DAY WASHINGTON PROTEST AGAINST MILITARIST REGIME'S REPRESSION

WASHINGTON, D C (LNS)--Protected with paper masks marked "Death to Fascism," one hundred Ethiopian students carried out a marathon, 72-hour continuous picket line protesting the recent wave of political murder carried out by the *Derg*, Ethiopia's ruling military junta.

The protest was organized by the Ethiopian Students' Union in North America (ESUNA), a member of the World-Wide Federation of Ethiopian Students organization, and was staged near the Ethiopian Embassy here starting April 13.

The junta, under the leadership of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, victor in an intra-military shoot-out early in February, has launched attacks against opposition political organizations--particularly the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), worker and peasant organizers, and students.

ESUNA believes that at least 4,500 progressives have been executed *in the last two months alone*. In recent months, the following incidents have occurred:

*Soldiers sprayed machine-gun fire into students assembled at a university meeting;

*Hyenas--Africa's wild dog-like scavengers--uncovered the bodies of more than sixty young men and women in a ditch near the capital, Addis Ababa;

*The British *Manchester Guardian* recorded the case of student Endrias, alternately plunged into hot oil and ice water until he died;

*At the end of February, 25 workers were beaten to death by an Israeli-trained terror squad, the "Flame Brigade."

Between February 26 and March 5 alone, 500 political prisoners were murdered. Eyewitnesses saw 45 people, trussed like pigs going to market and then died by torture, crammed into trucks that sped through the capital, shouting that they were going to be killed. Some managed to get untied, and one escaped to safety.

According to ESUNA, at least 20,000 people are being held as political prisoners.

Militarist Rule

The present situation in Ethiopia developed out of massive dissatisfaction and protests over the absolute monarchy in February, 1974, when Emperor Haile Selassie, after fifty years of personal despotism, not only refused to organize relief during a famine in which half a million people died, but also acted to prevent knowledge of the crisis from reaching the world.

Late in 1974 the military seized power. Groups within the military have been fighting for control since then.

Today, the dominant Mengistu faction has confused the situation for foreign observers by calling itself progressive. Identifying itself as "Marxist-Leninist," the ruling junta has published quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung in its newspapers, and has allied with the U.S. on a number of issues.

Mengistu is aided in his effort to rule the country--and to appear progressive--by the "All-Ethiopia Socialist Movement," a group of returned students and intellectuals who support the military while professing a socialist ideology.

Yet in his "Declaration of Economic Policy of Socialist Ethiopia," Mengistu openly appeals for the "participation of private capital, both foreign and domestic." He pledges to furnish "investment opportunities where individuals [can] productively employ their capital."

"Indeed," Mengistu concludes, "foreign private investment will be given ample opportunity in many areas of economic activity and will be assured fair and adequate returns." However, in a country that has 90 per cent illiteracy, high rates of disease and malnutrition, and the feudal monarchy only recently overthrown, the policies described by Mengistu would mean further delay in instituting a government responsive to the needs of the nation's people.

EPRP Program

The main force opposing the *Derg* is the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party. Organized in secrecy in 1972, by 1975 the Party had mounted a massive May-Day turnout and had openly declared its existence.

The basic EPRP program is to end landlord control in the countryside; protect the rights of working people in the cities; remove all foreign influence from the country; change the old feudal culture to bring about equality between men and women; establish a democratic, progressive government that would furnish health care and education for the mainly rural population; and implement self-determination for the Eritrean people.

Eritrea, a former Italian colony incorporated into Ethiopia in 1952, harbors Africa's longest running armed liberation struggle--now nearing success. It is a focus of international interest because with full independence, Eritrea will be in a position to control the oil route at the southern end of the Red Sea, which links the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to the Suez Canal.

The *Derg* has struck back savagely at the political threat posed by the EPRP program. It does not intend to solve the Eritrean question on the bases of self-determination, and is frightened by the idea of independent peasant associations. The junta has also shown that it will not tolerate a genuine workers' movement that would raise wages and win better working conditions.

The EPRP is fighting back against the *Derg* terror and for its own program. A liberated zone exists in the north of the country and the EPRP's Ethiopian People's Liberation Army, with other progressive forces, is employing guerilla tactics against Mengistu's U.S.-furnished armament.

The size of Ethiopia--greater than Texas and California combined even without Eritrea--will be favorable to the struggle, as will the existence of many national minorities, which make up nearly half the population, and are organizing to resist the *Derg's* oppression.

The *Derg's* problem can be illustrated by an incident that took place last year in the south-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

(See graphics.)

NATIVE AMERICAN COUPLE FIGHTS FOR CUSTODY OF GRANDCHILDREN IN OREGON

NEW YORK(LNS)--A Native American couple of the Standing Rock Sioux tribe is currently fighting in Oregon courts for the right to adopt their six grandchildren.

William and Ethel Greybull are appealing the court's dismissal of their adoption petition. They are also suing the State and the Adoption Unit Director of the Oregon Department of Human Resources on charges of racial discrimination and denial of their civil rights in refusing to consider the petition.

The Greybull's fight began in April, 1975 when an Oregon circuit court ordered the permanent termination of the parent-child relationship between Delano and Patricia Greybull and their six children, ages three to nine, on grounds of neglect.

Delano's parents, William and Ethel Greybull, and their counsel were present at the trial, where they asked the court to place their grandchildren with them. Testifying in their behalf were the Chief of the U.S. Indian Health Service's Mental Health Division and two other leading child psychiatrists. All recommended that the Greybull children be placed with their grandparents who could provide them with a stable and healthy environment of their own culture. They also testified that the children should maintain contact with their parents, which would be possible if they were placed with their grandparents.

Yet, a week later, the court committed the six children to the State of Oregon for adoptive placement, ignoring the grandparents' petition.

Patricia Greybull, the mother of the children, appealed the circuit court decision the following month. She maintained, with the support of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, that her children should have been placed in the custody of their grandparents. The Court of Appeals upheld the circuit court order, however, and suggested that if William and Ethel Greybull wished to have custody of their six grandchildren, the proper procedure was adoption.

In March of 1976, William and Ethel Greybull prepared to petition the Multnomah County Circuit Court for adoption of their grandchildren. Barbara Spencer, Adoption Unit Director of the Children's Services Division of the Oregon Human Resources Department requested that the grandparents delay their adoption petition to give the state a chance to study their eligibility as adoptive parents.

Barbara Spencer told the Greybulls that her agency wanted to commission an adoptive home study. If it was favorable, she said, the state would automatically ask the court to place the children for adoption with William and Ethel Greybull. Although the study strongly supported the grandparents' adoption petition, the State of Oregon rejected its results and decided to place the children in adoption away from the Greybull family, on the grounds that the children should not be in contact with their parents.

In February and March of 1977, the State of Oregon placed four of the Greybull children with a family in California and two with a family in the state of Washington.

The County Circuit Court dismissed the adoption petition of William and Ethel Greybull on the grounds that it could not consider petitions for adoption without the support from the state of Oregon.

William and Ethel Greybull are currently appealing the dismissal of their adoption petition to the Oregon Court of Appeals, on the grounds that they were denied due process when they were refused a hearing.

Supported by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North Dakota, the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, and the Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA), a national Indian advocacy organization providing legal representation for the Greybulls, William and Ethel Greybull are appealing to Governor Robert W. Straub of Oregon to intervene and demand that they be granted a fair hearing on their plea.

Bertram Hirsh, one of the Greybull's attorneys and an AAIA staff member, described the case as "another in a long chapter of arbitrary and discriminatory state administrative and judicial decisions affecting the custody of Indian children, which unjustifiably deprive them of their heritage and tear apart their families."

An investigation of Indian child welfare practices in Oregon, published earlier this year by two Indian people in Portland, revealed a widespread pattern of discrimination against Indian parents and children.

-30-

****

T.V. OVERKILLS

NEW YORK(Mother Jones/LNS) -- A recent survey of television programs concluded that a typical child will witness the destruction of 13,000 human beings on television by the time she or he reaches the age of 15.

The survey also noted that there are an average of eight murders, beatings, rapes, muggings or robberies during each hour of prime-time television.

-30-

****

"Perhaps Columbia University should appoint Kissinger to a post. But if so, they should at least be honest about it and appoint him to the Department of Death, or the Department of Lies or the Department of Cynicism, or Hypocrisy. For such a department Mr. Kissinger has admirable qualifications."

--Noam Chomsky, at a Columbia University speak-out April 26 against Kissinger's possible appointment to a political science teaching position.

CAMBODIAN RESIDENTS CELEBRATE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION

NEW YORK(LNS)--In both New York and Washington D C , the Group of Khmer Residents in America (G K R Am), along with friends of Cambodia, marked the second anniversary of the April 17, 1975 liberation from the U S -supported Lon Nol dictatorship.

The group's representatives addressed both celebrations about aspects of the momentous struggle in which one out of every seven Cambodians died. The group was formed in 1970, following Lon Nol's coup against Prince Sihanouk and the U S. invasion.

At the New York event, attended by about 350 people, G K R Am spokeswoman Phibol Dheng stressed the reconstruction efforts now going on in Cambodia. Two hundred factories are now back in service, and the rice harvest this year is not only sufficient but has provided a 150,000 ton surplus.

Generally unmentioned by the press in this country, more than five hundred highly trained Cambodians have returned to the country in the past year to help with the reconstruction effort.

Kent State University student Chris Canfora also addressed the New York gathering. Her brother was wounded in the May 4, 1970 National Guard attack on students protesting the Cambodian invasion. Four Kent State students were killed, and two other students were killed at Jackson State in Mississippi a few days later.

"In about two weeks I will go back to Kent State," Canfora said. "I will take with me the flag of Kampuchea (the Cambodians' name for their country) as a symbol of our solidarity with the Kampuchean people."

Highlights of the New York program were dances by the Iranian students, songs by Eritreans and Filipino groups, and the screening of the Cambodian movie A Heroic People, actually filmed during the first weeks of the liberation war.

In Washington, before an audience of 150, G K R Am members staged a cultural show representing the exploits of People's National Liberation Army fighters. A new slide show demonstrated the country's achievements, including a 500-ton ship that has been built entirely from flattened U S oil drums, in accordance with Cambodia's self-reliance policy.

An American speaker at the Washington celebration argued against recent claims, first publicized in the *Readers' Digest*, that the revolutionary government has killed hundreds of thousands of people. He pointed out that the *Readers' Digest*'s objectivity is questionable, since it subsidized Reverend Sun Myung Moon for ten years, and that its 30-page account does not acknowledge the dropping of a single American bomb, although more than 500,000 tons were hurled against the country during the war.

"The real target of these *Readers' Digest* claims is us -- to get us to give up, to stop questioning, to stop organizing and let Washington run things as it sees fit," the speaker concluded.

--30--

MILWAUKEE DEFENSE COMMITTEE BACKS BLACK PUERTO RICAN WOMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

NEW YORK(LNS)--An important case combining women's issues with those of third world oppression is gaining attention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Maria Rivera, a young black Puerto Rican, is scheduled to come to trial May 18. Rivera is charged with assaulting a police officer with intent to do bodily harm.

The circumstances leading to the charges, as described by Lucy Feinberg Elias of the Maria Rivera Defense Committee, are as follows: "On August 27, 1976 Milwaukee police officers barged into the house of Maria Rivera in search of her boyfriend who was accused in a stabbing case.

"When they did not find him, they proceeded to interrogate Maria and to physically abuse her. When she continued to protest that she had no information concerning her boyfriend's whereabouts, . Detective Dennis Peters pulled her down the stairs twice, grabbed her around the neck and declared she was under arrest.

"Maria struggled to get free and to defend herself. Six police officers pulled her to a paddy wagon, sat on her, kicked her, and handcuffed her."

Rivera was arrested that night and charged with obstruction of justice and assaulting a police officer. But the charges were quickly dropped after she explained how the detective had attacked her. It was only after her mother wrote the Police and Fire Commissioners concerning the matter that Rivera was arrested and charged again for the incident.

A defense committee on Maria Rivera's behalf has been meeting since December, and includes representatives from a number of third world and women's organizations -- among them the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, N O W , the Milwaukee Women's Union, the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, and the Latin American Union for Civil Rights.

--30--

Thanks to Amazon: A Midwest Journal for Women *for this information*

****

UNIONISTS INFILTRATE BANK'S ANNUAL MEETING, DENOUNCE ITS TIES WITH J P. STEVENS

NEW YORK(LNS)--Labor representatives turned up April 22 inside the annual meeting of Manufacturers Hanover Corp. in New York City for what they termed "the first public exposure of the intimate links that certain New York-based financial institutions have with J P Stevens." The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union has been fighting to organize workers at the violently anti-union company's 85 plants. Manufacturers, a bank holding company, has $29 million in loans outstanding to Stevens, the union says. Steven's chairman and one of its directors have been nominated to Manufacturers' board.

"Manufacturers manages $15 million of (my) union's pension account," one labor representative told the meeting. "We're a substantial client of Manufacturers and we're upset (with its ties to Stevens)."

--30--

(See graphics)

GAY INFORMANT RECALLS SEXPIONAGE AND SPYING ON GAY LIBERATION

NEW YORK (LNS)--Government agencies have not been blind to the serious intentions of the gay liberation movement, much less to the usefulness of information on individuals' sexual inclinations. This interest has been demonstrated recently by disclosures of J. Edgar Hoover's personal files, information obtained on FBI spying on the women's movement, the five documents that the Gay Activist Alliance in New York City has managed to squeeze from the FBI, and now by the testimony of a disillusioned gay informant--Carl Robert Merritt, Jr.

Merritt's story is told in detail in a two part article by Sasha Gregor-Lewis published in the February 23 and March 9 issues of *The Advocate*, a nationally distributed gay newspaper.

The FBI, CIA, IRS, local police departments and a host of other agencies worked against the anti-war and other progressive movements of the early 70's with help from civilian informants. Merritt was among this team of helpers, and the story of how he came to be there echoes those of a number of other informants whose stories have become known.

"Prior to September, 1970," Gregor-Lewis writes, "Merritt was a private citizen, a high school drop-out classified by his draft board as 4-F, trying to make it in the big city. He had left his home in West Virginia in 1963 to get away from his alcoholic mother and was working as a cashier at Southern Drug Company (in D.C.). People who remember him then describe him as a loner.

"He had written three bad checks in June totalling $225 to pay his way for a visit home to his ailing mother."

In September, 1970, an undercover cop with the Washington D.C. police department caught up with 26-year-old Merritt--not to arrest him for the bad checks but to use the check incident to help convince Merritt to provide "information about the street scene, crime, drug traffic," as Merritt recalls it.

A few months after this initiation as an informant, Merritt was introduced to an agent of the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms Department (ATF) of the U.S. Treasury, who pressed Merritt for information. "It became apparent to me," Merritt recalls, "that he was more interested in political intelligence than in contraband."

One project the ATF agent sent him on was to infiltrate a gay commune on S Street and to try to incite residents to make bombs and molotov cocktails.

Merritt's first big promotion--to full-time informant--came in April, 1971. His first assignments focused on the May Day civil disobedience demonstration against the war in Vietnam. One project assigned to him was "to try to establish. . . an intimate relationship with Jack Davis," a May Day organizer. Merritt was also given instructions to help disrupt the demonstration and discredit participants and leaders, and to help create racial dissension.

"They wanted to prevent groups from getting together. They told me, during May Day, to call a black group and say I was one of the May Day organizers and that black people weren't wanted at the demonstration."

Infiltrating the Gay Community

After May Day, the D.C. police began to make more extensive use of Merritt's special qualifications as a homosexual, as part of their crash course on gays and gay liberation. "They were very disturbed," Merritt recalls, "about the fact that gay people weren't stereotyped any more. They were very mad about it. They said they couldn't recognize them any more."

Merritt says they developed an interest in gay publications and asked him "where they could buy a dictionary to learn gay words." Between May and October, 1971, Merritt was assigned to get on mailing lists (he got on over 100, using a woman's name for women's organizations) and collect gay and feminist publications such as *Off Our Backs*, *The Furies*, *The Advocate*, *The Breadbox*. He was also put to work stealing petitions, mailing lists and mail, and attending, recording and reporting on meetings.

The Advocate reports that Merritt, when questioned, also recalled having "a little to do" with exacerbating the situation at The Lost and Found, a gay bar where racial discrimination was reported. Another assignment was to provide information on gay households, including diagrams of the houses and who slept in which room.

According to the *Advocate*, Merritt asserts "that police, out to disrupt gay organizations, selectively used information about illegal or 'immoral' activities either to discredit communes and gay-owned businesses with the landlords so they would be evicted. . . , or to harass special targets by making speedy arrests."

Locally-gathered information was also fed to the FBI and other agencies. A 1975 D.C. police report reveals that the city Intelligence Division accepted $150,000 from the Army to finance its information program. The FBI and others, in turn, also used information on illegal and so-called "immoral" activities for selective law enforcement against political enemies.

Collecting "Gay Dirt" for the FBI

For reasons that can only be speculated upon, Merritt was dropped from the police payroll in October, 1971. But he was told by his former "control" in the police department to "call the bureau" (FBI) only a few days later.

The initial terms of Merritt's new employment with the FBI (he kept a part-time job as a cover) were $75 a week plus expenses, with more promised if his information led to the apprehension of FBI fugitives. In his initial interview, in a station wagon with two agents, he recalls, "they asked for details on my homosexual role and my preferences in male individuals. It was embarrassing to me, but they wouldn't tell me why they were asking. They asked if I liked to be active or passive. They asked for all the details."

The agents then asked for a list of prominent people who are gay, Merritt told the *Advocate*. "The first person I named was J. Edgar. They

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

[illegible] to be insured."

The Bureau remained interested in "gay dirt" on Congressmen and prominent persons the whole time he informed for them -- which lasted until [illegible] 1972. The FBI, he says, was particularly interested in any rumors he had heard about people it regarded as "radical, communist sympathizers" -- among them Senators Eagleton, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mathias, McGovern, Metcalf, Muskie, Proxmire, Ribicoff, and Symington; and Representatives Abzug, Bragg, Chisholm, Conyers, Dellums, Donahue, Drinan, Edwards and Fauntroy.

The FBI asked him repeatedly, he says, "if I could buy (allegedly) incriminating photographs of Congressman Fauntroy" (the head of the Washington, D.C. Human Rights Commission, who had introduced a federal gay rights bill in Congress), the mayor and a former police chief's car. "They said there were photos of these people in pornographic homosexual poses. They offered to pay any price for them."

These kinds of "tidbits" used for political blackmail, are reported to have been a favored variety of information with J. Edgar Hoover during several decades. As Frank Church's Select Senate Committee on Domestic Intelligence Activities reported: "The Bureau assembled information on the private lives of citizens and on political groups it believed might influence public attitudes or Congressional support."

Besides its interest in blackmail material, the FBI also put Merritt to work on sexpionage projects -- asking Merritt again to try to establish a relationship with Jack Davis, whom they suspected of being a Weather Underground sympathizer. They also filed reports he made on gay rights activities, such as the June, 1972 Gay Pride Week in D.C.

And the Bureau had Merritt filing reports on the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a progressive think tank where the D.C. police had previously sent Merritt.

But after a brief time covering IPS for the Bureau, the *Advocate* says, Merritt realized that they were "no better than the police." He confessed his informant status to Institute staffers, who put him in touch with a lawyer. He reported to his attorney on an almost daily basis, about his contacts with the FBI and police. The attorney's memoranda of these calls add substantial credibility to Merritt's story."

They are also part of the Institue's suit against the government, for which Merritt is a chief IPS witness.

Merritt says that he was harassed by the police department, which wanted information from him, while he was informing for the FBI. He explains that he tried to break away for some time before he was finally dropped by the Bureau in June, 1972. But the time that he was helping to stop the spread of communism, he says, was one thing that kept him in their pay.

"They said that the gays were becoming a large and powerful momvement, that gay liberation was a Communist conspiracy like the civil rights movement in the South, with the Communists trying to create turmoil and revolution."

Another persuasion was his 1970 bad checks rap, and he had also committed at least one illegal act while working as an informant.

Meanwhile, as with other informers, Merritt was regarded with contempt by the agencies that manipulated him. A government official described him last year as merely a "scavenger, a garbage collector." And they even threatened his life, Merritt says.

The disillusioned gay informant went public with his story in 1973 because, he says, "I thought it was the only way to save my life, to get the media in on the story." That way, the government "would be afraid to do anything to me because everyone would know who did it."

Merritt's story -- undocumented at that time by the police and FBI files that have since come out -- was picked up then by the *Washington Post*, the *Washington Star* and the *Wall Street Journal*. All focused on his surveillance of the Institue for Policy Studies. But Merritt's spying on gays, he says, was "as important to the police and FBI" as was the Institute. "No one ever asked me about what I did to the gay community."

-30-

****

ETHIOPA STORY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

eastern province of Harrar, when military representatives appeared to speak at a meeting. Before they could begin, a peasant handed them a note ordering the to disarm their troops on the spot -- or suffer the consequences. The Derg troops and officers complied, whereupon the peasants drew out EPRP flags from under their clothes to demonstrate their political allegiance.

EPRP supporters, despite the great danger, also paint the emblem of the party at strategic points inside the capital to assert its continuing presence.

U.S. Influence in Ethiopia Waning

Since 1952, the U.S. has been Ethiopia's dominant ally, supplying over half a billion dollars in aid. However, since 1974, tensions between the U.S. and Ethiopia have encouraged the Soviet Union to attempt to increase its influence in the strategic area, which controls the Bital, Suez-Canal-Red Sea oil route.

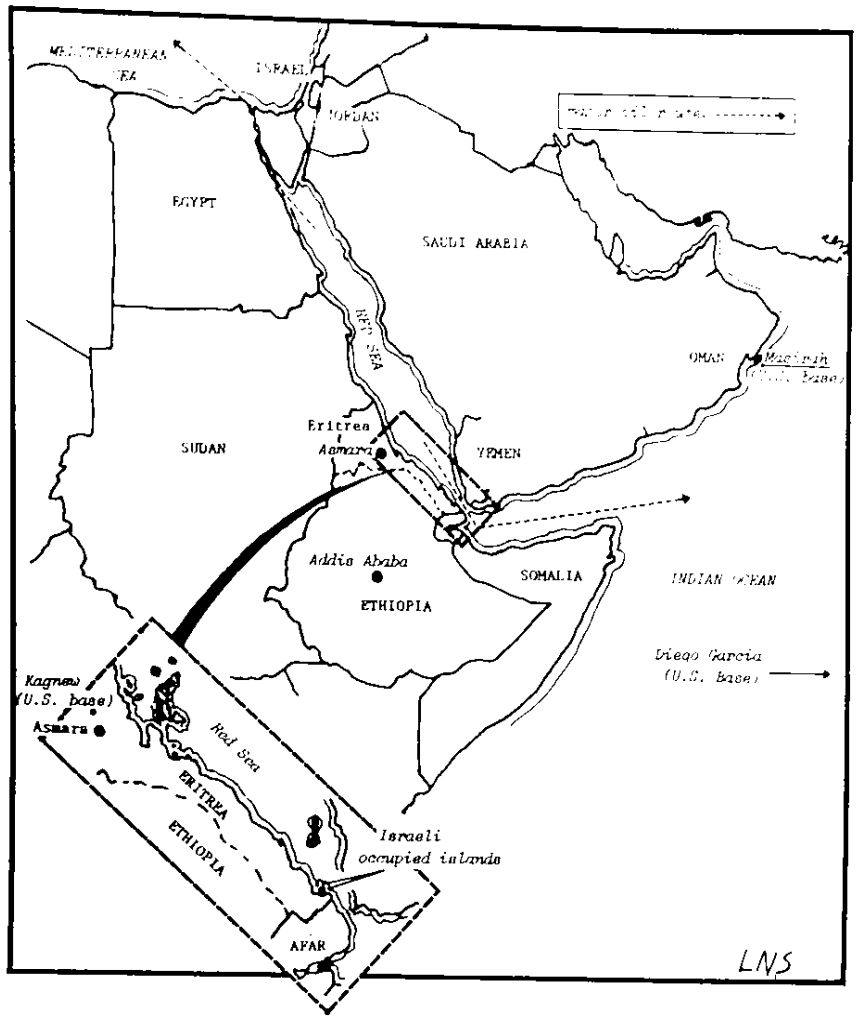
Mengistu has appealed to both Cuba and the Soviet Union for assistance to replace U.S. aid which the Carter Administration is reportedly holding back in the hope of influencing the junta.

The U.S. continues to lose influence in the area, despite such maneuvers as the assignment of a top-flight "counter-insurgency" warrier, Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley, to Ethiopia. Godley directed the bombing of Laos and the arming of the Lebanese right-wing Falangist movement.

Another country with interests in the area is Israel, which militarily occupies two small islands at the mouth of the Red Sea. In addition, Israel

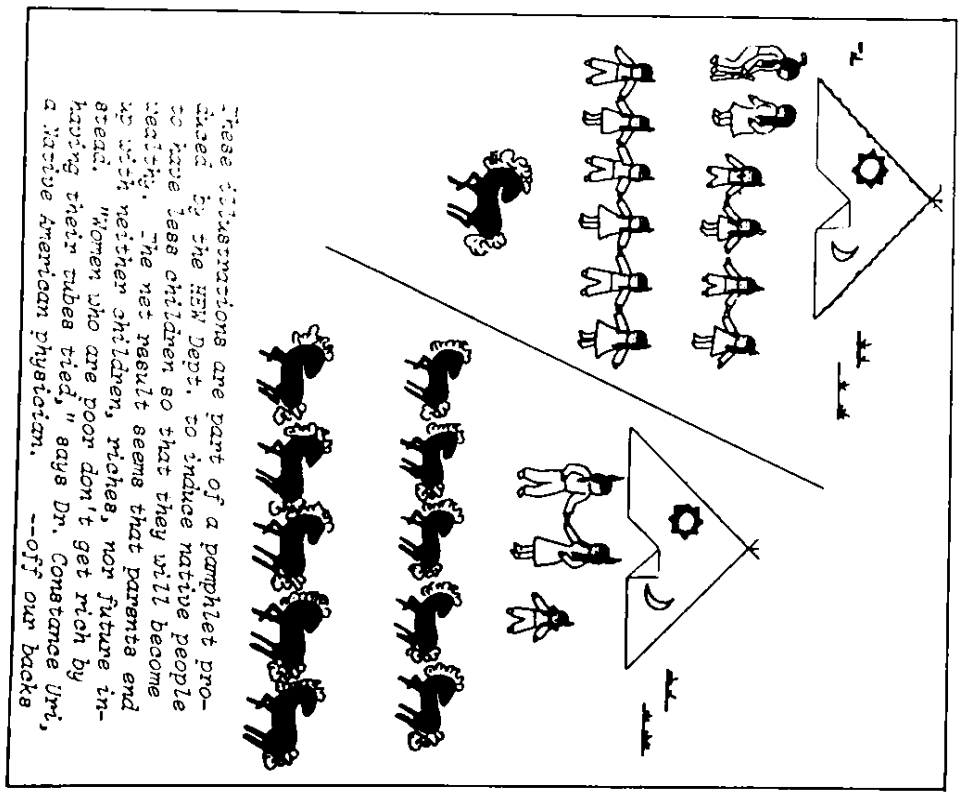
(CONTINUED ON INSIDE OF COVER)

end of [illegible]
see graphics


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
RED SEA
OMAN
Masirah (U.S. Base)
SUDAN
Eritrea
Asmara
YEMEN
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Diego Garcia (U.S. Base)
Kagnew (U.S. base)
Asmara
Red Sea
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
Israeli occupied islands
AFAR
LNS

The law says a woman can't be raped by her husband
WANNA bet!

Boy Charlie— do you ever have kinky neighbors!
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE


These sterilizations are part of a pamphlet produced by the HEW Dept. to induce native people to have less children so that they will become wealthy. The net result seems that parents end up with neither children, riches, nor future inheritance. "Women who are poor don't get rich by having their tubes tied," says Dr. Constance Uri, a Native American physician.
--off our backs

...ces attacked unarmed pickets at the gates of Republic Steel killing ten. Eleven were shot in the back.
The Memorial Day Massacre 1937
LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

TOP RIGHT: Drawing of the Memorial Day Massacre, 1937

CREDIT: Peg Averill LNS

TO GO WITH STORY PAGE 7

TOP LEFT: Cartoon: FBI Spies on Gays

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

TO GO WITH STORY PAGE 11

MIDDLE LEFT: Cartoon on rape

CREDIT: The New Indicator/LNS

SEE SHORT PAGE 5

BOTTOM RIGHT: Illustration from a HEW Dept pamphlet showing North American native children

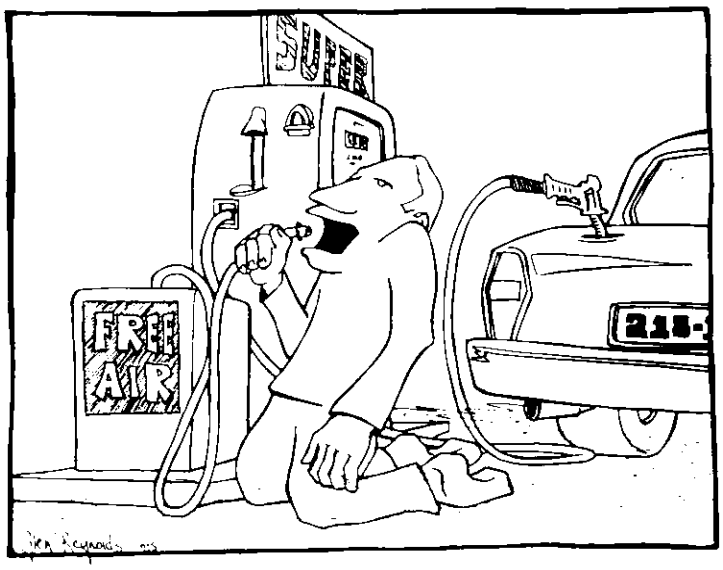
CREDIT: Little Bear Bake LNS

SEE SHORT PAGE 5

BOTTOM LEFT: Map of Ethiopia and surrounding area showing major oil routes.

CREDIT: LNS graphics

TO GO WITH STORY ON PAGE 8



FINAL

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER®

15¢

Vol. 56 No. 254 New York, N.Y. 10017, Thursday, April 17, 1975

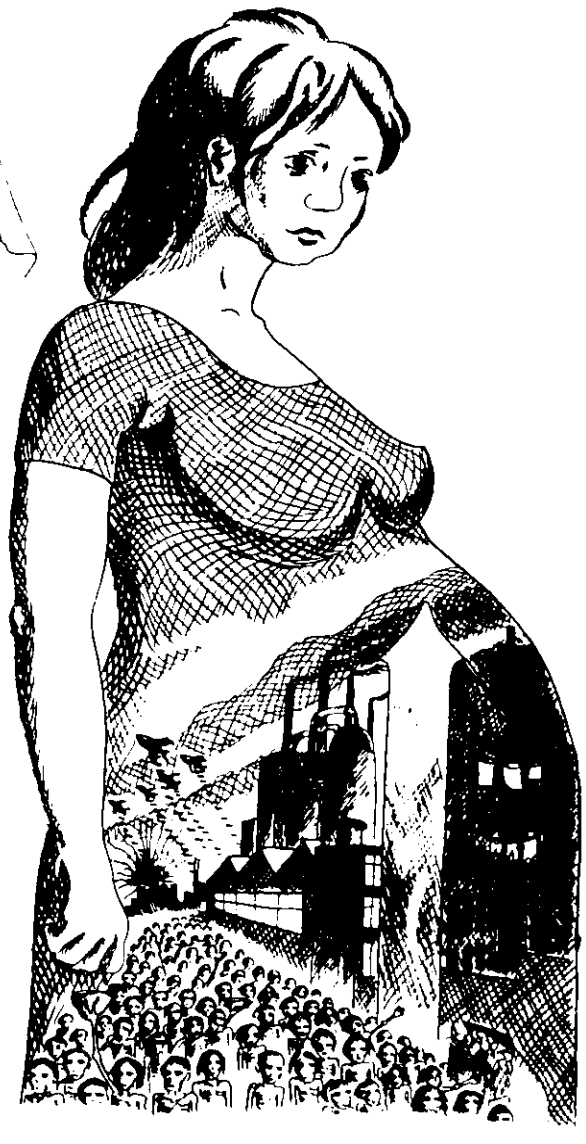
CAMBODIA SURRENDERS

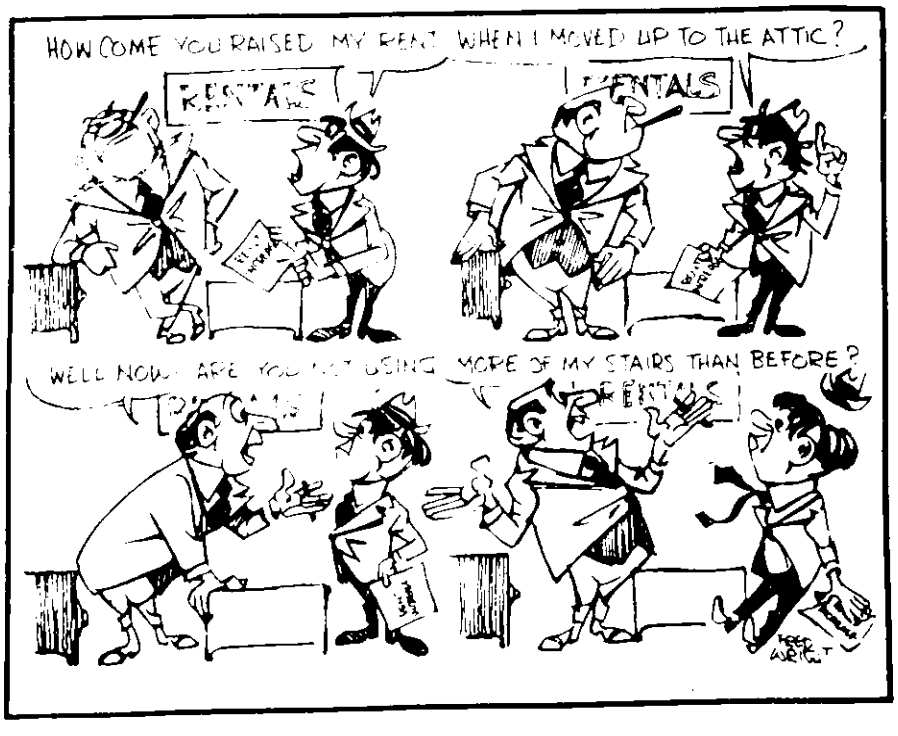
Reds Take Over Phnom Penh

...on page 3

Free Grandma as Subway Hostage

...Story on page 7





TOP RIGHT. On April 17, 1975, the Cambodian liberation forces succeeded in throwing out the Lon Nol dictatorship and its U.S. supporters, who had waged a brutal war against Cambodia since 1970. This is the headline announcing that event in the N.Y. Daily News, the largest circulation daily in the U.S.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE TEN.

TOP LEFT: Drawing of Gary Tyler.

CREDIT: Dan Spock/LNS

SEE PAGE THREE FOR THE STORY.

MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT: Glen Reynolds/
EDUCATION NEWS SERVICE/LNS

MIDDLE CREDIT: Rubenstein/
BITTER CARROT PUB/LNS

COULD GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE ONE.

BOTTOM RIGHT OFF OUR BACKS/LNS

TO GO WITH THE SHORT ON PAGE SIX.

BOTTOM LEFT CREDIT: Fred Wright/UE NEWS/LNS